



BLUR CORRECTION APPARATUS AND CAMERA

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

The disclosures of the following applications are herein
5 incorporated by reference:

Japanese Patent Application No. 2002-246623, filed August 27,
2002

Japanese Patent Application No. 2001-297149, filed September
27, 2001

10

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a blur correction
apparatus employed in conjunction with a lens barrel of a silver
15 halide camera, a so-called digital still camera or the like,
which corrects an image blur by moving part of or the entirety
of the photographic lens.

2. Description of the Related Art

Concentrated efforts have been made in recent years to
20 establish technologies for correcting a blur of an image
photographed with a camera by detecting camera vibration and
partially moving the lens along the direction of the camera
vibration so as to correct the image blurring on the film surface.
We have also seen a significant advance of so-called digital
25 still cameras (hereafter referred to as DSCs) that utilize

photoelectric conversion elements as image-capturing elements without using any film in recent years. A DSC normally includes a liquid crystal viewfinder and a liquid crystal monitor. Since it requires a considerable amount of power for arithmetic processing and the like executed on images as well, it consumes a great deal of power. Accordingly, reducing the power requirement in the DSC is important.

In addition, the DSC, having an image-capturing surface smaller in size compared to the silver halide format size in the related art and thus having a smaller image circle in the optical system, makes it possible to reduce the size of the components of the lens barrel. Accordingly, high expectations are placed on the DSC for its potential for achieving miniaturization.

At the same time, as an increasingly higher magnification factor is assured and also the magnification factor can be raised freely through image processing (the so-called digital zoom), it is preferable for the DSC to have an accurate blur correction function. For instance, the magnification may be raised by a factor of 8 through optical zoom and then it may be further raised through digital zoom. In such a case, the likelihood of hand movement causing image blurring in long focal point photographing becomes higher. Thus, it is essential that cameras having long focal point capability be equipped with a blur correction function. For this reason,

the DSC today comes equipped with a blur correction apparatus.

The blur correction unit used in conjunction with a blur correcting interchangeable lens requires a lock mechanism that mechanically holds the blur correcting lens at a predetermined position in the related art, since the blur correcting interchangeable lens may be mounted at a camera which is not capable of supplying power and the position of the blur correcting lens becomes indeterminate in such a case. The lock mechanism is also necessary in a camera compatible with the blur correcting interchangeable lens, in order to prevent the position of the blur correcting lens from becoming indeterminate when the blur correction function is not engaged.

However, the presence of the blur correcting lens lock mechanism presents difficulties in miniaturizing the components of the lens barrel, leading to a problem of an increase in the camera size. The presence of the lock mechanism places a particularly significant hindrance to achieving miniaturization of a DSC which does not allow lens exchange.

Now, let us examine a structure that does not include the blur correcting lens lock mechanism. In a blur correction-enabled state in which a blur correction operation is enabled (in a blur correction ON state), the blur correcting lens is driven and thus, the position of the blur correcting lens does not become indeterminate. However, in a blur

correction-disabled state in which the blur correction operation is not enabled (in a blur correction OFF state), the position of the blur correcting lens will become indeterminate without a lock mechanism and thus the problem
5 arises in that the desired optical performance cannot be achieved during the photographing operation. In addition, there is another problem in that if the camera includes a flash device having a light emission unit which pops up, for instance, the blur correcting lens is bound to move when the light emission
10 unit is deployed, resulting in a movement of the image displayed at the liquid crystal viewfinder, the liquid crystal monitor and the like.

These problems may conceivably be eliminated through a method in which control is implemented to hold the blur
15 correcting lens at a constant position at all times by, for instance, constantly supplying power to a VCM to prevent any movement of the blur correcting lens.

However, since power must be constantly supplied to the VCM in order to hold the blur correcting lens at the set position
20 at all times, a great deal of power is required, which leads to a reduction in the battery service life. Thus, in view of the need to minimize power consumption in the DSC explained earlier, it is difficult to assure enough power to control the blur correcting lens so as to hold it at the set position
25 at all times.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A blur correction apparatus according to the present invention comprises a blur correcting optical system constituting at least a part of a photographic optical system, which corrects a blur occurring at an image-capturing surface of a photographing apparatus by moving within a movable range extending along a direction substantially perpendicular to an optical axis of the photographic optical system, a blur correction drive unit that drives the blur correcting optical system, a blur correction operation enabling unit that selects either a blur correction enabled state in which a blur correction operation executed by driving the blur correcting optical system is enabled or a blur correction disabled state in which the blur correction operation is disabled and a control unit that controls the blur correction drive unit in the blur correction disabled state so as to hold the blur correcting optical system at a constant position over a required length of time starting at a specific time point.

The blur correcting optical system can freely move within the movable range in the blur correction disabled state.

The specific time point at which the blur correcting optical system starts to be held at the constant position may be a time point at which a photographing operation starts. The specific time point may instead be a time point at which

a shock is applied to the photographing apparatus. In this case, the time point at which the photographing apparatus experiences the shock should include at least one of; a time point at which the flash device included in the photographing apparatus is deployed, a time point at which the focal length is changed by the photographic optical system, a time point at which a focusing operation is executed with the photographic optical system and a time point at which the power to the photographing apparatus is turned on.

10 A blur correction apparatus according to the present invention comprises a blur correcting optical system constituting at least a part of a photographic optical system, which corrects at blur occurring at an image-capturing surface of a photographing apparatus by moving within a movable range
15 extending along a direction substantially perpendicular to an optical axis of the photographic optical system, a blur correction drive unit that drives the blur correcting optical system, a blur correction operation enabling unit that selects either a blur correction enabled state in which a blur
20 correction operation executed by driving the blur correcting optical system is enabled or a blur correction disabled state in which the blur correction operation is disabled and a control unit that controls the blur correction drive unit in the blur correction disabled state so as to move the blur correcting
25 optical system to a position at which the optical axis of the

photographic optical system and an optical axis of the blur correcting optical system are substantially aligned with each other at a start of a photographing operation and hold the blur correcting optical system at the position.

5 A photographing apparatus according to the present invention comprises the blur correction apparatus described above, an image-capturing device that electronically captures an image obtained through the photographic optical system and a recording processing unit that records the image into a
10 recording medium. The photographing apparatus may further comprise a display unit that displays the image obtained through the photographic optical system.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

15 FIG. 1 schematically illustrates an embodiment of the DSC according to the present invention;

 FIG. 2 is a block diagram of the DSC achieved in the embodiment of the present invention;

 FIG. 3 shows an enlargement of the blur correction unit
20 included in the lens group L3;

 FIG. 4 is a block diagram of the control executed by the blur correction control unit 122;

 FIG. 5 presents a flowchart of the main operation executed by the blur correction CPU 102b;

25 FIG. 6 shows the sequence of the operation executed in

a blur correction ON state; and

FIG. 7 shows the sequence of the operation executed in a blur correction OFF state.

5 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The following is an explanation of the blur correction apparatus and the photographing apparatus according to the present invention achieved in an embodiment, given in reference to the drawings and the like. FIG. 1 illustrates
10 schematically an embodiment of a DSC (digital still camera) having the blur correction apparatus according to the present invention mounted therein.

A camera vibration is constituted of a rotation motion that includes pitching, yawing and rolling movements
15 representing three degrees of freedom and a translational motion that includes movement along an X direction, a Y direction and a Z direction, representing three degrees of freedom. Thus, it can be expressed with a total of six degrees of freedom. Blur correction is usually executed with regard
20 to the pitching and yawing movements corresponding to two degrees of freedom.

The blur correction apparatus is equipped with an angular speed sensor 101, a CPU 102, a voltage driver 103, a VCM 104, an optical position detection devices 105 and the like. The
25 blur correction apparatus includes two control systems, i.e.,

a pitch control system and a yaw control system. Since these control systems adopt similar structures, the letters p and y are attached to indicate pitch and yaw in FIG. 1 to allow a single explanation to suffice with regard to the two control systems.

The angular speed sensor 101 which monitors vibration motion occurring at the camera, is constituted of a piezoelectric vibration-type angular speed sensor that detects Coriolis force caused by rotation. More specifically, the angular speed sensor 101 includes an angular speed sensor 101p for pitching vibration detection and an angular speed sensor 101y for yawing vibration detection.

The CPU 102 executes processing for converting quantized outputs from the angular speed sensors 101p and 101y into target position information for a blur correcting lens 1. This target position information is input to VCMs (voice coil motors) 104p and 104y constituting an electromagnetic drive unit of the blur correction unit by using voltage drivers 103p and 103y so as to allow the VCMs 104p and 104y to move the blur correcting lens 1 for blur correction.

Optical position detection devices 105p and 105y detect the position of the blur correcting lens 1. The detected position of the blur correcting lens 1 is output to the CPU 102 to be used in drive control for the blur correcting lens 1.

By adopting the structure described above to drive the blur correcting lens 1 in correspondence to the extent of the vibration, the blur caused by an unsteady hand movement can be corrected.

5 FIG. 2 is a block diagram of the DSC having the blur correction apparatus according to the present invention mounted therein, as achieved in the embodiment. The DSC in the embodiment includes a liquid crystal monitor 13, an flash device 14, a pop-up drive unit 15, a shutter release switch 16,
10 a zoom lever 17, an encoder 18, a zoom DC motor 19, a focus stepping motor 20, a CCD 21, a blur correction ON/OFF switch 22, the angular speed sensor 101, a main CPU 102a, a blur correction CPU 102b, driver circuits 103, 108 and 109, the VCM 104, the optical position detection devices 105, a filter
15 106, an EEPROM 107, lens groups L1 to L4 and the like. A still image obtained through a photographing operation is recorded into a recording unit such as a memory card (not shown).

The liquid crystal monitor 13, which is provided at the camera rear surface, displays a photographed still image or
20 the like in response to a command issued by the main CPU 102a. The flash device 14 illuminates the subject by emitting flash light whenever necessary, e.g., when the subject brightness is low. The flash device 14, which is normally housed inside the camera, automatically deploys and emits light through
25 control implemented by the main CPU 102a in response to a halfway

press operation of the shutter release switch 16 whenever necessary, e.g., when a sufficient quantity of light is not available.

5 The pop-up drive unit 15, which is controlled by the main CPU 102a, deploys the flash device 14. When the flash device 14 is housed inside the camera, it magnetically holds the flash device 14 with a magnet (not shown), whereas it deploys the flash device 14 by supplying power to a coil (not shown) thereby canceling out the magnetic force of the magnet and
10 using the force applied by a spring (not shown) when the flash device 14 needs to be deployed.

The shutter release switch 16 and the zoom lever 17 are operating members used in a shutter release operation and a zooming operation respectively, and are both connected to the
15 main CPU 102a. The encoder 18, which may be, for instance, a photointerrupter, detects the rotational angle of the zoom DC motor 19. Zoom encoder information output from the encoder 18 is input to a target position conversion unit 121 via a zoom control unit 123.

20 The zoom DC motor 19 drives the lens groups L1 to L3 via a speed reducing mechanism (not shown) and thus alters the focal length. The lens barrel can be shortened through the drive of the zoom DC motor 19 as well. The focus stepping motor 20 drives the lens group L4 along the optical axis to
25 execute a focal adjustment operation.

The CCD 21 is connected to the main CPU 102a and electronically captures an image obtained through the lens groups L1 to L4.

The blur correction ON/OFF switch 22, which is connected
5 to the main CPU 102a, is an operating member used to selectively switch to a blur correction enabled state in which a blur correction operation is enabled (a blur correction ON state) or a blur correction disabled state in which the blur correction operation is disallowed (a blur correction OFF state). The
10 blur correction ON/OFF switch 22 is normally located at the camera main body.

The angular speed sensor 101 is mounted at the camera main body. The output of the angular speed sensor 101 is quantized through A/D conversion via an amplifier (not shown)
15 and the low pass filter 106 and is then input to the blur correction CPU 102b.

The main CPU 102a primarily executes camera sequence processing and processing related to image processing. The main CPU 102a is connected with the blur correction ON/OFF
20 switch 22, the shutter release switch 16, the zoom lever 17, the liquid crystal monitor 13, the pop-up drive unit 15, the CCD 21 and the like.

The blur correction CPU 102b, having the target position conversion unit 121, a blur correction control unit 122, the
25 zoom control unit 123 and a focus control unit 124, executes

control for zoom drive, focus drive and blur correction drive.

It is to be noted that the main CPU 102a and the blur correction CPU 102b together constitute the CPU 102.

The zoom control unit 123 controls the drive of the zoom lens groups (L1 to L3). Based upon information on an operation of the zoom lever 17 transmitted by the main CPU 102a, the zoom control unit 123 drives the zoom DC motor 19 via the driver circuit 109.

The focus control unit 124 controls the drive of lens group L4 based upon focus drive quantity information transmitted from the main CPU 102a. The focus drive quantity information transmitted from the main CPU 102a is provided to the focus drive stepping motor 20 via the driver circuit 108 provided in conjunction with the stepping motor. The focus drive quantity information is also input to the target position conversion unit 121 detailed below.

The target position conversion unit 121 obtains through calculation, target position information for the blur correcting lens 1 based upon the zoom encoder information and the focus drive quantity information mentioned above and also based upon an adjustment value written in the EEPROM 107. The target position information obtained through the calculation executed at the target position conversion unit 121 is input to the blur correction control unit 122.

The blur correction control unit 122 executes follow-up

control so as to ensure that the blur correcting lens 1 is driven based upon the target position information input from the target position conversion unit 121. The output from the blur correction control unit 122 is input to the driver circuit 103 as a digital drive signal. The driver circuit 103 executes a switching operation based upon the drive signal, applies a voltage to a coil unit 3 (see FIG. 3) of the VCM 104 to drive the VCM 104.

The position of the blur correcting lens 1 is detected with the optical position detection devices 105 to be detailed later. The output from a PSD 10 (see FIG. 3) of the optical position detection devices 105 undergoes an A/D conversion via an amplifier and a low pass filter (not shown) and is then input to the blur correction CPU 102b.

The blur correction CPU 102b calculates $(V1 - V2) / (V1 + V2)$ based upon outputs V1 and V2 at the two ends of the PSD 10 and multiplies the value $(V1 - V2) / (V1 + V2)$ by a gain adjustment value which has been written at the factory so as to convert the value to position information indicating the position of the blur correcting lens 1. The position information on the blur correcting lens 1 obtained through the conversion is then fed back to the blur correction control unit 122.

In addition, the blur correction CPU 102b engages in communication with the main CPU 102a over constant time intervals. The information exchanged through the

communication includes information indicating the state of the blur correction ON/OFF switch 22, information indicating the state of the shutter release switch 16, information provided through the zoom lever 17 and body sequence information. The
5 body sequence information is information related to a lens barrel drive-out start, a lens barrel drive-in start, a flash device deploy start and the like.

The driver circuits 103, 108 and 109 drive the VCM 104, the focus stepping motor 20 and the zoom DC motor 19 respectively.
10 The VCM 104 is a voice coil motor that drives the blur correcting lens 1. The driver circuit 103 and the VCM 104 constitute the blur correction drive unit that drives the blur correcting lens 1.

The optical position detection devices 105 are sensors
15 that detect the position of the blur correcting lens 1. The filter 106 is a low pass filter provided to remove the noise component from the signal output from the angular speed sensor 101.

The EEPROM 107 is a nonvolatile storage unit in which
20 various adjustment values including the gain adjustment values for the optical position detection devices 105 and other value settings, for instance, are stored.

The lens groups L1 to L4 constitute a photographic optical system. The lens groups L1 to L3 together function
25 as a zoom group, whereas the lens group L4 functions as a focus

group. In addition, the lens group L3 includes a blur correction unit and is connected to the blur correction CPU 102b.

FIG. 3 shows the blur correction unit included in the lens group L3 in an enlargement. The blur correcting lens 1 constitutes a blur correcting optical system held by a lens chamber 2 through caulking.

A movable electric substrate 9 is bonded to the lens chamber 2 which is a member used to hold the blur correcting lens 1. The coil 3 used to drive the blur correcting lens 1 is mounted at the movable electric substrate 9. The lens chamber 2 is held with four spring members 8. The spring members 8 are constituted of an electrically conductive material such as phosphor bronze. As the spring members 8 flex, the lens chamber 2 is allowed to move, as it would in a structure having a link mechanism, smoothly along a direction substantially perpendicular to the optical axis. Power is supplied to the coil 3 via the spring members 8.

A magnet 4 is a permanent magnet bonded to a yoke 5. The yoke 5 is fixed to a right substrate 6 to maintain the gap between the magnet 4 and the coil 3 at the correct value. As a current is supplied to the coil 3, a drive force is generated along the direction substantially perpendicular to the optical axis by the current and the magnetic flux in the magnetic circuit constituted of the magnet 4 and the yoke 5. The coil 3, the

magnet 4 and the yoke 5 constitute the VCM 104.

The position of the blur correcting lens 1 is detected with the PSD 10. An LED 11 is attached to an electric substrate 12 fixed to the right substrate 6. Light cast by the LED 11 travels through a slit 9a provided at the movable electric substrate 9 and enters the PSD 10 fixed to a left substrate 7. The PSD 10 is an element capable of detecting the position of the gravitational center of the incident light. As the slit 9a moves, the position of the gravitational center of the light entering the PSD 10 moves as well. Thus, the position of the blur correcting lens 1 can be detected by detecting the position of the gravitational center of the light. The slit 9a, the PSD 10 and the LED 11 together constitute the optical position detection device 105.

It is to be noted that the blur correction unit in the embodiment does not include a lock mechanism for locking the blur correcting lens 1, as shown in FIG. 3. Thus, the space used to house the locking mechanism in the related art can be utilized efficiently and the DSC is achieved as a more compact apparatus compared to a DSC in the related art which includes a lock mechanism. In addition, since no lock mechanism is included, the blur correcting lens 1 is left in a state which allows it to move freely within the movable range while the blur correction control is not executed.

Next, the control implemented by the blur correction

control unit 122 is explained in detail. FIG. 4 is a block diagram provided to facilitate an explanation of the control implemented by the blur correction control unit 122.

As mentioned earlier, the target position information
5 obtained through the conversion executed at the target position
conversion unit 121 and the position information indicating
the position of the blur correcting lens 1 (lens position
information) detected by the optical position detection
devices 105 are input to the blur correction control unit 122.

10 PID control is first explained. The PID control is
executed by using the deviation of the lens position
information indicating the position of the blur correcting
lens 1 relative to the target position information ascertained
for the blur correcting lens 1. First, the lens position
15 information is subtracted from the target position information
and then the numerical value obtained through the subtraction
is multiplied with a proportional constant K_p (a proportional
term). In addition, the results of the subtraction of the
lens position information from the target position information
20 and information indicating the results of the subtraction
executed for the immediately preceding sampling are added
together, and the sum is multiplied with an integration
constant K_i (integral term). Also, the information
indicating the results of the subtraction executed for the
25 immediately preceding sampling is subtracted from the results

of the subtraction of the lens position information from the target position information, and the subtraction value is multiplied with a differentiation constant K_d (a differential term). It is to be noted that Z in FIG. 4 represents Z conversion and $1/Z$ in FIG. 4 represents the information obtained from the immediately preceding sampling.

The sum obtained by adding together the proportional term, the integral term and the differential term is output from the PID control unit.

10 While the PID control is in progress, a feedforward value is obtained through an arithmetic operation. A feedforward output is obtained by multiplying the target position information by a feedforward constant K_{ff} . As explained earlier, the movable portion of the blur correction unit is elastically supported with the four spring members 8. In
15 the feedforward calculation, the level of the force to resist the spring force is calculated. Through the feedforward calculation, the stability of the control can be enhanced.

The feedforward value obtained as described above and
20 the results of the arithmetic operation executed in the PID control are added together. Subsequently, a direction component in the output indicating the sum is extracted. If the sum output is positive, the drive direction output is set to +1, whereas if the sum output is negative, the drive direction
25 output is set to -1.

In addition, the absolute value of the sum output is calculated, an OFFset_duty equivalent to the driver dead band quantity obtained through a separate inspection is subtracted from the absolute value of the sum output, and the results
5 of the subtraction are output to the driver circuit 103 as a drive Duty.

Next, the operations executed by the blur correction CPU 102b are explained.

(main sequence)

10 FIG. 5 presents a flowchart of the main operation executed by the blur correction CPU 102b. In step S10, the processing starts as the power is turned on. In step S20, the zoom DC motor 19 is driven to drive out the lens barrel. In step S30, following step S20, the encoder 18 mounted at
15 the zoom DC motor 19 is monitored and a decision is made as to whether or not the lens barrel has reached the drive-out position. If it is decided that the lens barrel has reached the drive-out position, the operation proceeds to step S40, whereas if it is decided that the lens barrel has not yet reached
20 the drive-out position, the operation returns to step S20 to continue driving the zoom DC motor 19 until the lens barrel reaches the drive-out position.

In step S40, the cumulative value at the encoder 18 is reset and then the operation proceeds to step S50. In step
25 S50, a decision is made as to whether or not the power is in

an ON state. It is to be noted that the power ON/OFF state is monitored constantly. If it is decided that power is in an OFF state, the operation proceeds to step S60, whereas if it is decided that the power is in an ON state, the operation
5 proceeds to step S80.

In step S60, the zoom DC motor 19 is driven to engage the lens barrel in a drive-in operation, and then the operation proceeds to step S70 to end the processing.

In step S80, the cumulative value at the encoder 18 is
10 read. The blur correction CPU 102b is engaged in zoom control as well. If the zoom lever 17 has been operated toward the long focal point (telephoto) side, the main CPU 102a outputs a zoom telephoto direction drive command. If, on the other hand, the zoom lever 17 has been operated toward the short
15 focal point (wide angle) side, the main CPU 102a outputs a zoom wide angle side drive command. The blur correction CPU 102b executes a cumulative calculation of the output from the encoder 18 by driving the zoom DC motor 19 at a constant speed. In step S80, the calculated cumulative value is read. The
20 cumulative value read from the encoder 18 can be converted to the focal length of the optical system.

In step S90, the cumulative focus drive step value is read. The main CPU 102a provides information indicating the direction along which focus is achieved and the number of drive
25 steps obtained from the image information at the CCD 21 to

the blur correction CPU 102b. The focus control unit 124
at the blur correction CPU 102b sends the drive direction
information and the number of steps to the focus stepping motor
20. At this time, the cumulative value of the number of steps
5 output to the focus stepping motor 20 is calculated. During
the blur correction sequence, the calculated cumulative value
is read and is converted to a focus group position.

It is to be noted that there is a risk of loss of
synchronism occurring depending upon the drive speed and a
10 load during the focus drive which is executed by using the
stepping motor. In the event of such a loss of synchronism,
a deviation occurs between the calculated cumulative value
of the number of steps and the focus group position.
Accordingly, it is necessary to increase or decrease the speed
15 during the focus drive so as to ensure that a loss of synchronism
does not occur.

In step S100 following step S90, the state of the blur
correction ON/OFF switch 22 sent from the main CPU 102a is
read and the state of the blur correction ON/OFF switch 22
20 is judged. If it is decided that the switch indicates a blur
correction ON state, the operation proceeds to step S200 (a
blur correction ON sequence), whereas if it is decided that
the switch indicates a blur correction OFF state, the operation
proceeds to step S300 (a blur correction OFF sequence).

25 (blur correction ON sequence)

FIG. 6 presents a flowchart of the sequence followed when the blur correction is on. The blur correction sequence starts in step S210 if it is decided in step S100 in the flowchart presented in FIG. 5 that the blur correction ON/OFF switch is in an ON state.

In step S220, a blur correction operation starts (blur correction ON). More specifically, the cumulative value at the encoder mentioned earlier is converted to the focal length value and the cumulative focus drive step value is converted to a focus position. In addition, based upon the value written in the EEPROM 107 and the output from the angular speed sensor 101, a target position for the blur correcting lens 1 is calculated and control is implemented so as to drive the blur correcting lens 1 to the target position. The blur correction is executed through the operation described above.

In step S230, a decision is made as to whether or not the shutter release switch 16 has been pressed all the way down after turning on the blur correction. If it is decided that a full press operation has not been performed, the operation proceeds to step S290 to exit the blur correction ON sequence while sustaining the blur correction. If, on the other hand, it is decided that the shutter release switch 16 has been pressed all the way down, the operation proceeds to step S214 to shift into the photographing sequence.

In step S240, a centering operation is executed. The

"centering" refers to an operation during which the blur correcting lens 1 is driven substantially in steps to the central position, i.e., the position at which the optical axis of the blur correcting lens 1 and the optical axes of the lens groups L1, L2 and L4 are substantially aligned), within the movable range. It is to be noted that the blur correcting lens 1 can be driven in a more stable manner if the waveform of the target position signal has a slight inclination rather than having simple steps.

10 In step S250, photographing in-process blur correction control is turned on. While the normal blur correction control is executed by constantly applying a bias toward the center through center bias control, the photographing-in-progress blur correction control is
15 executed without the center bias control. While the center bias control prevents a drastic movement of the blur correcting lens 1 when it has reached a limit of the movable range, it also induces an error in the correction since the target position information is distorted in the center bias control.
20 Thus, while the photographing operation is in progress, the center bias control is not implemented, to maximize the effect of the correction.

In step S260, a decision is made as to whether not the photographing operation has been completed by judging whether
25 or not a photographing end signal has been input from the main

CPU 102a. The operation proceeds to step S270 if it is decided that the photographing operation has been completed, whereas the operation returns to step S250 if it is decided that the photographing operation has not yet been completed.

5 In step S270, the photographing-in-progress blur correction ends and then the operation proceeds to step S280. In step S280, the operation is switched over to the normal blur correction (blur correction ON) and then the operation exits the blur correction ON sequence while sustaining the
10 blur correction (S 290).

(blur correction OFF sequence)

FIG. 7 presents a flowchart of the sequence followed in a blur correction OFF state. The blur correction OFF sequence starts in step S310 if it is decided in step S100
15 in the flowchart presented in FIG. 5 that the blur correction ON/OFF switch is in an OFF state.

In step S320, a verification is made to ascertain whether or not a position hold control request has been issued. The position hold control request refers to a signal which requests
20 that the blur correcting lens 1 be held at a constant position for a required length of time and is provided by the main CPU 102a to the blur correction CPU 102b. The operation proceeds to step S340 if it is decided that the position hold control request has not been issued, whereas the operation proceeds
25 to step S330 if it is decided that the position hold control

request has been issued.

As described in the explanation of the blur correction unit earlier, no lock mechanism is included in the structure adopted in the embodiment in order to achieve miniaturization.

5 In addition, since the movable portion is supported with the spring members 8, a shock that the camera is subjected to causes a vibration of the blur correcting lens 1 at a primary resonance frequency determined based upon the moving mass of the blur correcting lens 1 and the level of the spring force.

10 The camera achieved in the embodiment, in which the flash device is deployed with the spring force, is subjected to a shock during a pop-up operation. Accordingly, if the flash device is deployed in the blur correction OFF state, the blur correcting lens 1 would normally vibrate causing a vibration
15 in the image displayed at the liquid crystal monitor 13 to the annoyance of the observer.

Since the flash device is deployed by the main CPU 102a in the embodiment, the pop-up motion of the flash device, i.e., that the camera is about to be subjected to a shock, can be
20 predicted in advance. Accordingly, the main CPU 102a issues the position hold control request to the blur correction CPU 102b when the flash device is deployed so as to hold the blur correcting lens 1 at a constant position in the embodiment.

It is to be noted that the position hold control request
25 is also issued when the camera is subjected to a shock due

to another cause, e.g., when changing the focal length (zooming), executing a focus-match operation (focusing) or turning on the power, as well as when deploying the flash device.

In step S330, the position hold control is executed.

5 As explained above, when an imminent shock is expected during the camera photographing sequence, e.g., the flash device is deployed, the main CPU 102a issues the position hold control request. In response to the position hold control request issued by the main CPU 102a, the blur correction control unit
10 122 detects the current position of the blur correcting lens 1 and implements the position hold control by using the value indicating the current position as a target position. This position hold control is continuously executed until a position hold control flag is released. The position hold control
15 flag is released after a predetermined length of time elapses when the flash device is deployed, for instance.

By executing the position hold control, it is possible to spare the user the irritation of having to observe a blurred image at the liquid crystal monitor 13 due to a movement of
20 the blur correcting lens 1 resulting from a shock which can be predicted in the photographing sequence. The position hold control is not executed when the camera is subjected to a shock that cannot be predicted in the photographing sequence. However, an unexpected shock normally occurs when the camera
25 is struck against another object or when the photographer

intentionally moves the camera, for instance, and thus, the photographer does not become bothered by a blurred image. In addition, since the position hold control is not executed unless necessary, the power consumption in the camera can be
5 minimized.

In step S340, to which the operation proceeds after deciding that the position hold control request has not been issued, the position hold control is turned off (the position hold control is not executed), and then the operation proceeds
10 to step S350. In step S350, a decision is made as to whether or not the shutter release switch 16 has been pressed all the way down. The operation proceeds to step S400 if it is decided that the shutter release switch 16 has not been pressed all the way down to end the blur correction OFF sequence, whereas
15 the operation proceeds to step S360 if it is decided that the shutter release switch 16 has been pressed all the way down.

In step S360, a centering operation is executed to align the optical axis of the blur correcting lens 1 with the optical axes of the lens groups L1, L2 and L4. The centering position
20 is equivalent to the center of the movable range of the blur correcting lens 1 in this embodiment. The centering operation is executed in order to improve the optical characteristics of the lenses by aligning the optical axes of the various lens groups since the blur correction unit does
25 not include any lock mechanism so as to achieve miniaturization.

and thus, the blur correcting lens 1 is off the center of its movable range along the gravitational direction due to gravity (the blur correcting lens 1 is at a descended position) prior to the photographing operation. It is particularly essential
5 that the optical axis of the blur correcting lens 1 be set close to the center of the optical axes of the other lens groups in order to achieve high resolution.

Following the centering operation, the position hold control is executed in step S370, as it is necessary to hold
10 the centered state during the photographing operation in order to keep the optical characteristics in a desirable condition during the photographing operation. When there is no lock mechanism and the movable portion is supported with the springs, the blur correcting lens 1 would normally move at the start
15 of the photographing operation due to the shock of the shutter operation. Accordingly, the blur correcting lens 1 needs to be electrically locked through the position hold control so as to prevent the shock from degrading the quality of the image as well.

20 In step S380 following step S370, a decision is made as to whether or not the photographing operation has been completed. This decision is made based upon whether or not a photographing end signal has been input from the main CPU 102a to the blur correction CPU 102b. The operation returns
25 to step S370 to continuously execute the position hold control

if it is decided that the photographing operation has not been completed, whereas the operation proceeds to step S390 if it is decided that the photographing operation has been completed.

In step S390, the position hold control ends, and the
5 operation proceeds to step S400 to exit the blur correction OFF sequence.

While no lock mechanism for holding the blur correcting lens is included in the photographing apparatus (camera) in the embodiment, the position hold control is executed as long
10 as necessary whenever an imminent shock is predicted in the blur correction OFF sequence and thus, it is possible to display a natural-looking image at the liquid crystal monitor without requiring excessive power.

In addition, since the centering operation is executed
15 before the photographing operation and the centered state is held during the photographing operation, an image achieving a high degree of optical quality can be obtained through the blur correction OFF sequence as well.

When the photographing operation is enabled but the blur
20 correction is not enabled, the blur correction apparatus achieved in the embodiment controls the blur correction drive unit so as to hold the blur correcting optical system at a constant position over the necessary length of time starting at a specific time point. Thus, the blur correcting optical
25 system can be held at constant position only when necessary

without having to consume power unnecessarily. Namely, problems that will be caused by instability with regard to the position of the blur correcting optical system are prevented.

5 Since the blur correcting optical system is allowed to freely move within the movable range when the photographing apparatus is in a photographing enabled state but in a blur correction disabled state, it does not require any lock mechanism.

10 Since the specific time point at which the hold control for the blur correcting optical system starts is the time point at which the photographing operation starts, the blur correcting optical system is not allowed to move unexpectedly during the photographing operation executed in the blur
15 correction disabled state and thus, an image blur is prevented and the resolution is not lowered.

 In addition, by setting the specific time point at which the hold control for the blur correcting optical system starts at a time point at which the photographing apparatus is
20 subjected to a shock during the operating sequence, it is possible to prevent a vibration of the blur correcting optical system that would otherwise result from a predictable shock. Since this time point at which the photographing apparatus is predicted to be subjected to a shock includes at least one
25 of; a time point at which the flash device included in the

photographing apparatus is deployed, a time point at which the focal length is altered by the photographic optical system, a time point at which a focus-match operation is executed through the photographic optical system and a time point at which the power is turned on at the photographing apparatus, the advantages of the present invention described above can be maximized in an effective manner in the photographing apparatus.

When the photographing apparatus is in a photographing enabled state but, at the same time, in a blur correction disabled state, the blur correction apparatus in the embodiment controls the blur correction drive unit at a photographing operation start so as to move the blur correction optical system to a position at which the optical axis of the photographic optical system and the optical axis of the blur correcting optical system are substantially aligned with each other and to hold the blur correcting optical system at the position. As a result, an image achieving a high degree of optical performance can be obtained through the photographic optical system without having to consume excessive power or having to provide a lock mechanism.

While the photographing apparatus in the embodiment includes a blur correction apparatus, it does not require any extra power to operate and thus allows the battery service life to be lengthened. As a result, the number of pictures

that can be taken is increased. In addition, it is possible to display a natural-looking image at the display unit without consuming power wastefully.

The above described embodiment is an example, and various
5 modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

(1) In the embodiment, the present invention is adopted in a DSC when an image is observed at the liquid crystal monitor and when a photograph is taken at the CCD. However, the present
10 invention is not limited to this example and may be adopted when an image is observed through a viewfinder and when an image exposed on film in a silver halide camera.

(2) In the embodiment, a still image is recorded in the DSC. However, the present invention is not limited to this example
15 and may be adopted in, for instance, a photographing apparatus that records dynamic images or in a photographing apparatus capable of recording both still images and dynamic images.

(3) In the explanation given above in reference to the embodiment, the blur correction unit adopts a structure
20 achieved by holding the lens chamber 2 which holds the blur correcting lens 1 with the magnet four spring members 8. However, the present invention is not limited to this example, and it may be adopted in a structure having a lens chamber pressed against a fixed member with a force applied by a spring
25 with the contact portion of the lens chamber that comes into

contact with the fixed member constituting a sliding portion which makes a sliding movement. Furthermore, the present invention may also be adopted in a blur correction unit that does not use any springs.